Bellefonte Patriot.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, PRINTED BY W. BRINDLE.

Vol. II. *SATURDAY EVENING, September* 11, 1819. *No.* 18.

CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is *two dollars and fifty cents* per annum—but if paid half yearly in advance, two dollars only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length then breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates.

No subscription will be received for less than one year; nor any paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement; and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Subscribers who have their papers carried by the mail, must be liable for the postage.

Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

From the National Intelligencer.

CATHARINE I. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

It is known that the birth of this celebrated woman was so obscure, that she did not even know the authors of her existence. She remembered only, that she had a brother—but was ignorant where or in what situation he was. She became the wife of Peter the great, after having been his mistress for a long time: but scarcely was she raised to this supreme dignity, when a remarkable circumstance happened, the relation of which will no doubt afford some entertainment.

An Envoy Extraordinary from Poland to the court of Russia, returning to Dresden stopped at an inn in Courland, where he was witness to an interesting quarrel between one of the hostlers and several of his comrades, who were inebriated. One of them swore much, and threatened, in a low tone of voice, to make his antagonists repent of their insolence, having relations sufficiently powerful, he said to punish them.

The minister, surprised at the decisive manner in which the domestic spoke, inquired his name and past condition; and was told that it was an unfortunate Polander named Charles Scorowski, whose father, supposed to have been a gentleman of Lithuania, dying early left his son in a miserable situation, with a daughter who had been for some time lost.

This answer excited curiosity in the minister, who imagined he perceived, in the rustic features of the hostler some resemblance to the empress Catharine, which were nobly formed according to universal report.

This adventure struck the Polish minister so forcibly, that he jocularly wrote an account of it to a friend who resided at the Russian Court.

It is not known how this letter fell into the hands of the czar: but it is certain that he took a memorandum of it in a small book which he always carried to assist his memory. He sent an order to prince Repnin, governor of Riga, to discover Charles Scorowski; to entice him to Riga, under some fair pretence—to seize him without offering the smallest insult; and to send him under a strong guard, to the chamber of police, which he had ordered to revise a decree passed against this imaginary prisoner.

The order, which appeared like an enigma to the governor, was punctually executed. Charles was brought prisoner, and the chamber pretended to proceed against him, with all the forms of law, as against a quarreller and a promoter of strife. He was afterwards sent to court, under a guard with the supposed information which substantiated the offence which he had been accused.

Scorowski, under great apprehensions for his fate, though he believed himself to be perfectly innocent, was presented to the judge, who lengthened out the process in order that he might more easily examine the prisoner, whom he had orders to sound thoroughly. The better to succeed in his design, he kept spies around him, to catch any marked word that might escape; and private inquiries were made in Courland, which proved most clearly that this domestic was the brother of the empress Catharine.

The czar, convinced of the truth of this circumstance, caused it to be intimated to Scorowski, that as the judge was not disposed to treat him with much indulgence, he could do nothing better than present a petition to his sovereign: and that the means of doing this would be rendered easy as not only access to the throne would be procured for him, but also protectors sufficiently powerful to insure the success of his request. Peter, who had artfully contrived every thing for a scene amusing, but humiliating to the pride and haughtiness of Catharine, sent word, that on a certain day, he would go incognito to dine with Chapelow, the steward of his household, and that after dinner he would give an audience to Scorowski.

When the appointed time arrived, this rustick did not appear intimidated at the majesty of the monarch; he boldly presented his petition; but the czar paid most attention to his figure and appearance. He asked him a number of questions, to which the rustick replied with so much precision that it appeared Catharine was really his sister. Nevertheless, to remove all suspicion, the czar left him abruptly, desiring that he would return next morning, at the same hour; and this order was accompanied with a promise, in all probability he would have no cause to be displeased with his expected sentence. The Czar supping with the empress that evening, said to her, "I dined to day with Chapelow, and made a most excellent repast; I must take you thither some day." "Why not to-morrow," she replied. "But," rejoined the czar, "we must do as I did to-day: surprise him when he is about to set down to dinner, and dispense with our attendants." Next day, Peter and Catharine being according at dinner with Chapelow, the petitioner was introduced, who approached with more timidity than he had shown before. The czar, affecting not to recollect the subject of his prayer, repeated the questions of the preceding day; but Scorowski returned the like answers.

Catharine, rising up requested to embrace her brother; and begged the Czar to continue his kindness both to him and his sister.

It is not known by what accident Scorowski discovered that his sister had risen to the throne. The Emperor assigned him a house and pension: he was required to keep himself quiet, and to enjoy his fortune in private. Catharine was not much pleased, however, with circumstances that conducted to this developement. She felt herself internally humbled, by a discovery which pride and self-love considered as a degredation to the dignity of her station.

Catharine, reclining on a sopha, listened with the greatest attention; every phrase of Scorowski vibrated on her ears, and the Czar still more aroused her, saying in a tone which indicated that he was interested in the conversation, "Catharine, attend to that! do you not comprehend?" Catharine on this, changed colour, her voice faultered, she could scarce reply. "But," added the Czar with emotion, "if you do not comprehend, I do. In a word, this man is your brother! 'Come,' said he to Charles," kiss the border of her robe, and her hand in quality of Empress, after which embrace her as thy sister." At these words Catharine grew quite pale; the power of speech forsook her, she remained some time in a state of insensibility. When she recovered, Peter affectionately said—"What harm then is there in this adventure? Well I have found a brother-in-law! If he is a man of merit, and has any ability, we shall make something of him. Console yourself then, I beg of you; for I see nothing in all this that ought to give you a moment's uneasiness. We are now informed of an affair which cost us many inquiries Let us depart."

"Example is better than precept."

There is an old maxim, and in almost every respect a true one. We see the force of it in almost every department of life The most wholesome and reasonable doctrines, lose their effect upon the auditory, if the orator is known to run counter to them in his own course of life. Even children discover the discrepency in the conduct of parents, who inculcate rules of morality for them to observe, which they themselves do not follow. They soon learn to reason thus:—If such practice be right for you how can it be wrong for me; & although they may obey, from an awe of incurring the displeasure of parents, yet it is but a temporary observance; which they calculate to violate as soon as set free from parental authority. In these times, a great deal is said about the necessity of industry and economy—the encouragement of domestic manufactures, &c. &c. Yet many of those who are loudest on this subject by way of precept, are never seen to give a single example, personally corresponding with their own doctrines It has been suggested to us, by a gentleman of eminent disernment, that a society might be formed in this country with great benefit to the community, if they would inculcate by example, as well as precept, the encouragement of these two principles, economy and the promotion of domestic manufactures. Should a society of this kind be formed, of the most respectable citizens, of all professions and occupations, without distinction of sect or party, the most salutary effects would be the inevitable consequence. If the gentleman of the professions of the law, of medicine, and more particularly the clergy, the judges of our courts and those who move in the more exalted spheres of civil life, would unite in a society, whose object should be to promote industry, economy and domestic manufactures, and should prove the sincerity of their design, by putting on an apparel of plain domestic fabrics, thus rendering it fashionable, the effect upon the community would be invaluable. This mode of promoting and befriending manufactures would be attended with all the good results desirable, without the effects of shutting out all competition, by importation. For it cannot make much difference to the public at large, whether they be subject to a monoply of importers or manufacturers, since experience has shewn us that either will impose on us, if they have it in their power. Let us then not ask to have foreign fabrics shut out from us, lest we remove all the restraint upon the avarice of manufacturing establishments; and at the same time, let us give all the effective support to their industry in our power, by purchasing and wearing the goods, as long as they keep within reasonable bounds with their prices.

To prevent all jealousy of a political design as regards parties we propose, that some few of our most enlightened and patriotic members of society, of all parties, get together, and enter into some plan of arrangement for originating such a society—let them throw an advertisement into both papers of the county, at the same time calling for a general meeting—say at the court house. And we have not the least doubt, that a society may soon be formed, respectable extensive and useful.—A society whose precept and example, will be abundantly felt by the manufacturing establishments, and by the community at large. *Amer. Rep.*

A Curious Combat.

Two gentlemen of high birth, the one a Spaniard, and the other a German, having rendered Maximilian II. many great services, they each for recompense demanded his natural daughter, Helena Scharfquion in marriage. The prince who entertained equal respect for them both, could not give either the preference; and after much delay, he told them, that from the claims they both had to his attention and regard, he could not give his assent for either of them to marry his daughter, and they must decide by their own power and address; but as he did not wish to risk the loss of either, or both, by suffering them to fight with offensive weapons, he had ordered a large bag to be brought and he who was successful enough to put his rival in it should obtain his daughter.

This strange combat between two gentlemen, was in presence of the whole grand imperial court and lasted near an hour. At length the Spaniard yielded, and the German, Andre, Eberhard, baron of Tatbert, when he had him in the bag, took him on his back, and placed him at the Emperor's feet, and on the following day married the beautiful Helena.

A method of taking the honey without destroying the Bees.

The Common practice of killing the Bees, in order to obtain the honey, few can witness without some little compunction; and as there is a very simple method of effecting the object without any injury to this most interesting little animal, (which, on the score of interest as well as humanity claims regard,) I beg leave to communicate it through your paper, should you deem it worthy a place in it.

In the evening when the Bees have retired, take the hive gently from the stand, spread a table cloth on the ground; set the hive on it placing something under to raise it 3 or 4 inches; then draw up the corners of the cloth, and fasten them tight around

the middle of the hive! leaving it so loose below, that the Bees will have sufficient room between it and the hive—then raise the lid of the hive a little, and blow in the smoke from a segar; a few puffs of which as it is very disagreeable, will drive them down: continue raising the lid gradually, blowing in the smoke all round, and in a few minutes it will be found that they have all gone out of the hive. You may then take off the lid, and cut away as much of the honey as you may think proper. If the operation be performed the beginning of July, you may take nearly all, as there will be time enough to provide a sufficiency for their support during the winter. As soon as you have taken the honey, put on the lid, loosen the cloth, and spread it out, in an hour or two the bees will have returned into the hive. It may then be replaced on the stand, and on the following day they will be found at work as usual.

This method is very simple, and preferable to that sometimes practised, of driving the bees into another hive; as you get all the honey, and moreover the new comb which is still empty; and the young bees, not yet out of the cells, are preserved. There is also danger in driving of, their not liking their new habitation, and, in that case, of their sallying out and making war upon their neighbors.

The above method has frequently been practised by myself and others, and we have always found it to do well.

AMATOR MELLIS.

American Farmer.

ACCOUNT OF TOPHAM, THE STRONG MAN.

We learn from private accounts well attested, that Thomas Topham, a man who kept a public house at Islington, performed surprizing feats of strength: as breaking a broomstick of the first magnitude, by striking it against his bare arm: lifting two hogsheads of water; heaving his horse over the turnpike gate; carrying the beam of a house as the soldier his firelock, &c. But however belief might stagger, she soon recovered herself when this second Sampson appeared at Derby, as a performer in public, at a shilling each. Upon application to Alderman Cooper, for leave to exhibit, the magistrate was surprized at the feats he proposed; and as his *appearance* was like that of other men he requested him to strip, that he might examine whether he was *made* like them; but he was found be extremely muscular. What were hollows under the arms and hams of other, were filled with ligaments in him.

He appeared near five feet ten; turned of thirty, well made, but nothing singular; he walked with a small limp. He had formerly laid a wager, the usual decider of disputes, that three horses could not draw him from a post which he should clasp with his feet; but the driver giving them a sudden lash turned them aside, and the unexpected jerk had broke his thigh.

The performances of this wonderful man, in whom were united the strength of twelve, were rolling up a pewter dish of seven pounds, as a man rolls up a sheet of paper—holding a pewter quart at arm's length, and squeezing the sides together like an egg-shell—lifting two hundred weight with his little finger, and moving it gently over his head. The body he touched seemed to have lost their gravation. He also broke a rope fastened to the floor, that would sustain twenty hundred weight—lifted an oak table six feet long with his teeth, though half a hundred weight was hung to the extremity; a piece of leather was fixed at one end for his teeth to hold, two of the feet stood upon his knees, and he raised the end with the weight higher than that in his mouth—he took Mr. Chambers, vicar of all saints, who weighed 27 stone, and raised him with one hand—his head being laid on one chair, and his feet on another; four people, 14 stone each, sat upon his body, which he heaved at pleasure—he struck a round bar of iron, one inch diameter, against his naked arm, and at one stroke bent it like a bow. Weakness and feeling seemed fled together.

Being a master of music he entertained the company with *Mad Tom*. I heard him sing a solo to the organ in St. Werburgh's church, then the only one in Derby; but though he might perform with judgment, yet the voice, more terrible than sweet, scarcely seemed human. Though of a pacific temper, and with the appearance of a gentleman, yet he was liable to the insults of the rude. The hostler at the Virgin inn where he resided, having given him disgust, he took one of the kitchen spits from the mantlepiece, and bent it round his neck like a handkerchief; but as he did not choose to tuck the end in the hostler's bosom, the cumbrous ornamented excited the laugh of the company, till he condescended to untie his iron cravat. Had he not abounded with good nature, the men might have been in fear for the safety of their persons, & the women for that of their pewter shelves, as he could instantly roll up both—One blow with fist would forever have silenced those heroes of the bear garden Johnson and Mendoza.

Foreign Intelligence.

Latest from England.

Short passage.—The Martha, Sketchley sailed from liverpool on the 25th of last month. It will appear from our papers, &c. to this date that there was a little improvement in the market and in the public funds. The Smithfield meetings occupied, more than any thing else the attention of the inhabitants of London; and the public prints were filled with the subject, some for and others against the proceedings

The London paper of the 23d of July, gives an account of the proceedings of the Court of Common Council, held at Guild hall the preceeding day, in the course of which it was declared by the Lord Mayor, that information had been laid before him *on oath*, of the existence of a conspiracy, the object of which was to excite the assemblage in Smithfield to acts of open violence, and even bloodshed, had it not been checked, by the measures of precaution adopted by the government and magistracy.

The report of a rupture between the Algerines and Spain, is not confirmed.

The Smithfield reformers had a meeting at Smithfield, on the 21st ult. A number of speeches were delivered in favor of reform. The London Courier represents "the business of the day nearly as insipid as a bottle of soda water, five minutes after the cork is out.—There was, indeed, a little of the usual twittle wattle about taxes, non representatioa, borough mongers, sinecures, &c but even these were cooked up without any Cayeone."—There were 50,000 persons present.

The Statesman observes, "the meeting proceeded with a degree of harmony, which does honor to the people, and must prove most mortifying to its calumniators."

There had been meetings of the friends of reform in Leeds and Nottingham.

The French Chambers have also adjourned.

It is said in Paris, that Generals Grouchy, Clausel, Lefebvre, Desnonettes, and some other expatriated Frenchmen in the United States are shortly expected in Belgium, where they have obtained permission to reside.

Don Onis left Paris on the 9th ult. to return to Madrid.

Sir Charles Wellesley, Bart, and Joseph Harrison, a dissenting minister of Stockport have been imprisoned in England, for delivering seditious speeches at Stockport on the 26th June.

Some conversation took place in the House of Commons, on the subject of an outrage committed by a Spanish frigate on an English merchant vessel, Lord Castlereagh observed that his Majesty's ministers had not omitted to take such steps as were deemed necessary on this occasion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed that an address be presented to the Prince Regent, for a sum not exceeding 50,000, to be issued from time to time, for the encouragement of persons disposed to settle at the Cape of Good Hope. The Chancellor enlarged on the advantages attending emigration to the Cape of Good Hope, over those to the United States.

SMITHFIELD MEETING.

Mr Hunt opened the business of the meeting by a speech which was received with great applause. Mr. Gast read the resolutions 18 in number, on the subject of reform, and of an equal representation in Parliament. After debate, the resolutions were carried, with only one or two dissentient voices. During the discussion of the resolutions, &c. the Rev. Mr. Harrison was taken out of the crowd by the constables, for uttering intemperate language.

London, July 13.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, July 13.—The doors of the house were opened at twelve o'clock, and in a short time afterwards nearly the whole of the Peer's seats were occupied by ladies, elegantly attired, who came to the house to witness the ceremony of the Prorogation, by the Prince Regent in person.

At one the Lord chancellor again entered the house, in state, in his Peer's robes

During the interval till two, the Persian Ambassador and several of the Foreign Ministers entered the house, as did several Lords in their robes, and some of the Judges also in their dress robes.

Prorogation of Parliament.—At one minute to two the arrival of the Prince Regent, at the house was announced by a salva of artillery. Shortly afterwards his Royal Highness entered the house, with his accustomed State, the Duke of Wellington carrying the sword of State. The Dukes of York and Kent were, present, and took their seats near the throne.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who was dressed in a Field Marshal's uniform, and wore a dress hat and plume, having taken his seat on the throne, in his robes and covered, Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was directed by his Royal Highness to command the attendance of the Commons.

Shortly afterwards, the Speaker, in his dress robes, accompanied by Lord Castlereagh, in full dress wearing the order of the Garter, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Court uniform, and followed by a great number of the Members of the house of Commons, came to the Bar.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent delivered the following speech from the throne.

My Lords and gentlemen,

It is with great regret that I am again obliged to announce to you the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

I cannot close the Session of Parliament without expressing the satisfaction I have derived from the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourself to the several important objects which have come under your consideration.

Your patient and laborious investigation of the state of circulation and currency of the kingdom, demands my warmest acknowledgements, and I entertain confident expectation that the measure adopted as the result of this inquiry, will be productive of the most beneficial consequences.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you for supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year.

I sincerely regret that the necessity should have existed of making any addition to the burdens of the people but I anticipate the most important permanent advantages from the effort which you have thus made for the meeting at once all the financial difficulties of the country; and I derive much satisfaction from the belief that the means which you have devised for this purpose, are calculated to press as lightly on all classes of the community, as could be expected when so great an effort was to be made.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I continue to receive from Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

I have observed, with great concern, the accounts which have recently been made in some of the manufacturing districts, to take advantage of circumstances of local distress to excite a spirit of disaffection to the institutions and government of the country.

No object can be nearer my heart than to promote the welfare and prosperity of all classes of his majesty's subjects; but this cannot be effected without the maintenance of public order and tranquility.

You may rely, therefore, upon my firm determination to employ for this purpose the powers entrusted to me by law; and I have no doubt that on your return to your several counties, you will use your utmost endeavors, in co-operation with the Magistracy, to defeat the machinations of those whose projects, if successful, could only aggravate the evils, which it is professed to remedy, and who, under the pretence of Reform, have really no other object but the subversion of our happy Constitution."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by the Prince Regent's command, said,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is the will and pleasure of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, that this parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the twenty-fourth day of August next.

The Prince Regent took off his hat, and the speaker and the members having made their obeisences, withdrew from the Bar.

His Royal Highness quitted the house with the same state as on his entrance. The Lords retired, and the house was soon afterwards cleared.

July 19.—We have received this morning Dutch and Flanders mails, the former bringing papers to the 17th and the latter to the 16th inst. An article dated Brussels, July 12, states that for some time past there had been very great desertions of the French soldiers to the Netherlands.

An article dated Irun, July 3d, but written we suspect at Brussels, says, there is no foundation whatever for the rumored cession of Cuba to this country and adds, that "the Spanish government has not judged it compatible with its dignity, directly to contradict the report." Dignity has strange caprices sometimes.

On the 8th inst. there was a most dreadful storm, accompanied with rain and hail at Grave. There fell pieces of ice according to these papers, of above a pound weight. Between 2000 and 3000 trees were torn up by the roots in the adjacent country.

July 20.—The funds continue to advance. It was discovered on the last setting day at the stock exchange that the great bears (the sellers) could not deliver the stock; they in consequence carried over the account until to-day, and it is now stated, that a considerable proportion of the settlement will be again carried on till Friday, as the buyers have clearly discovered the situation of the sellers; they continue purchasing largely for the Aug. account. In addition to the settlement of Friday last, it is now confidently stated, that the bears of omnium have also sold much more than they can deliver, and and as to-morrow is the setting day for omnium, it is believed there will be a further considerable improvement. Omnium is at 2¼ premium. Consuls for acct. 69 7 8

The Patriot.

"To speak his thoughts, is every freeman's right."

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

DIED—On Saturday morning the 4th instant, after a severe illness, *Ithamar Butler*, aged 8 years and 8 months, son of Mr. Joseph Butler, of this Borough.

———On Sunday morning last, of a lingering complaint, Mr. *Samuel Lamb*, of Walker township.

MEETING OF CONFEREES.

The Conferees from the Counties of Centre, Clearfield, Lycoming, Potter, M'Kean, and Tioga, met at the Court house in the borough of Williamsport, on Wednesday the first day of September inst.

RICHARD HAYS, was chosen Chairman, and

PATRICK CAMBRIDGE, Secretary.

Resolved, unanimously, that Col. JOHN M'MEENS, of the County of Lycoming, be recommended to the Electors of this Senatorial district, as a proper person to be supported as Senator, at the ensuing General Election.

Resolved, That the proceedings, be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in all the Newspapers in the Senatorial district.

RICHARD HAYS, *Chairman.*

P. CAMBRIDGE, *Secretary.*

DELEGATE MEETING.

At a meeting of the democratic republican delegates of the county of Lycoming, convened at the court house in the borough of Williamsport, on Tuesday the 31st day of August 1819, agreeably to public notice.

Abraham Lawshe was appointed chairman, and

Joseph J. Wallis, secretary.

The following persons were nominated, and recommended to the democratic republican citizens of the county of Lycoming, for their support at the ensuing general election, to wit:

Senator,
JOHN M'MEENS.
Assembly,
JOHN HANNA.
Sheriff,
DAVID M'MICKEN.
Coroner,
ABRAHAM TALLMAN.
Commissioner,
JACOB BEEBER.
Auditor,
ALEXANDER MAHON.
Trustees,
ABRAHAM GRAFIUS.
FRANCIS C. CAMPBELL.

The following are nominated a standing committee for the ensuing year:

Alexander Mahon, John Auld, Jeremiah Tallman, Joseph J. Wallis, John Beeber, Jonathan Smith.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Lycoming Gazette.

A. LAWSHE, Chairman.
JOS. J. WALLIS, Sec'ry.

Appointments by the President.

Joshua Dodge, of Massachusetts, Consul of the United States for the port of Marseilles.

Michael Hogan, of New-York, Commercial Agent at the Havanna.

George M. Bibb, of Kentucky, Attorney of the United States for the Kentucky district.

James R. Pringle, of South Carolina, Collector of the Customs for the District of Gharleston S. C.

Benjamin Reeder, of Virginia, Marshall for the District west of the Allegheny Mountain in the state of Virginia.

Henry G. Neale, Register of Wills for the County of Washington, in the District of Columbia, vice James H Blake deceased.

In cases of Diparhœa and Dysentry, Rice, well boiled, is the best, and most salatary food that can be taken, particularly in broth.

We have received from our obliging correspondent at Havre, Paris papers to June 29. From the 17th of April, to the end of May, 1162 persons passed Mentz, on the Rhine on their way to embark for America; among whom were 262 women and 585 children—Of these persons 683 were Wurtemburghers, 60 Bavarians, 192 Badoners, 171 Swiss and twenty-eight Hessians.

It is said that an Indian war is brewing between the Cherokees and Osages, that hostilities have actually commenced; and that the former are the aggressors.

We understand on credible authority that orders have been issued by the Navy department, to double the number of workmen engaged in various ports in building ships of the line, for the purpose of hastening the completion of these vessels — Whatever may be the cause of these orders, the policy of prompt preperations to meet the emergency of war must be considered as wise. *Frank. Gaz.*

Providence R. I. Aug. 25.

LORENZO DOW.—This eccentrick personage has returned from Great Britain, and resumed his itinerant labors in this country. He has notified his intention of preaching in this town this evening.

GENERAL ELECTION.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the General election within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff's of the different counties to give public notice of such elections to be held, and to enumerate the officers to be elected: Therefore I, JOHN MITCHELL Sheriff of Centre county, do hereby make known and give public

NOTICE

To the Electors of the counties of Centre and Clearfield, that a General Election will be held in said counties, on the second Tuesday of October next, being the 12th day of the month, at the several election districts of said counties, at which time the qualified Electors of said counties will elect in conjunction with each other,

ONE PERSON for SENATOR, to represent the district composed of the counties of Centre, Lycoming, Bradford, Tioga, Clearfield, M'Kean, and Potter, in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

The qualified electors of Centre and Clearfield counties will elect in conjunction with each other,

ONE PERSON for a member of the house of REPRESENTATIVES, of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

TWO persons for CORONER, for said counties.

And the qualified electors of Centre and Clearfield counties will elect seperately

ONE Commissioner and ONE Auditor for each of said counties.

The electors in the county of Centre will take notice that the election will be held at the following places, viz:

For the district composed of the township of Haines, in the town of Aaronsburg, at the house formerly occupied by Christian Meese.

The district composed of the township of Miles at the house of ——— Walborne in the town of Rebersburg.

The district composed of Potter township, at the house of John Benner, Old Fort.

The district composed of Ferguson township, at the house of John Waggoner.

The district composed of Halfmoon and Patton townships, at the house of Abraham Elder.

The district composed of Spring township and the Borough of Bellefonte, at the Court house in said borough.

The district composed of Boggs township, at the school house in the town of Milesburg.

The district composed of Walker township, at the house of William Smyth.

The district composed of Howard township, at the house of Frederick Shank.

The district composed of Baldeagle township at the house of Hugh White.

The electors of Centre county will further take notice, that by an act of the General Assembly of 1817, "all that part of Centre county lying north of the highest ridge of Brush mountain, and east of the line of Walker township, be a seperate election district, and the electors of said district shall hold their general elections at the house of Anthony Kleckner in Sugar valley.

The district composed of Lamar township, at the house of James Brown.

The Electors of Clearfield county are requested to take notice, that by an act of the General Assembly of 1816, the election will be held at the following places.

Becaria township, and that part of Bradford township lying south of an east line, beginning at the mouth of Wheatland Run and running to the Mushannon creek, be a seperate election district, and that the electors thereof shall hold their general election at the house now occupied by John Cree, in Becaria township.

That part of Rush township, in the county of Centre, lying west of the Allegheny mountain, and all that part of Bradford township in the county of Clearfield lying north of a line beginning at the mouth of Wheatland Run and running to the Mushannon creek, in the county of Clearfield be a seperate election district, and that the electors thereof shall hold their general election at the house of George Smell in Bradford township.

And the district composed of that part of Lawrence township, in the county of Clearfield lying on the waters of Sinnamahoning, beginning at the north east corner of Clearfield county, thence west to the district line between John Cannon and Hunter's district, thence south by said line unto a beach, corner of two surveys in the name of George Meade, No. 5294, and 5295; thence north along said line to the place of beginning, at the house of Hugh Coleman, at the forks of Sinnamahonning, in said township.

And that the electors of old Chinclalamoose township in the county of Clearfield shall hold their General election at the house of William Bloom, jr. in said county.

The electors of Clearfield county will further take notice, that by an act of the General Assembly of 1817, the township of Covington in said county, shall be a seperate election district, and the electors thereof shall hold their general elections at the house of Hugh Riddle Esq. in said township.

And in and by an act of the General Assembly of this state, passed the 17th day of March 1806, it is directed that the Inspectors of the said General Elections shall be chosen by ballot, on Friday, next preceding the first Tuesday in October, (being the 1st day of October next) at the several election districts; and the election of such inspector shall be held by the respective constables, (who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election) assisted by two qualified citizens chosen by such citizens qualified to vote as shall be then present. And the Inspectors chosen are required to be at the places of their districts, on the day of the General election aforesaid, at 9 o'clock in the morning to do and perform the duties required of them.

And the return Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at the Court house in the borough of Bellefonte, on Friday next after the 2d Tuesday in October, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand at Bellefonte, this 8th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and the 44th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

John Mitchell, *Sheriff.*

AN ORDINANCE

For raising & appropriating a sum of money, for the purpose of bringing the water into the Diamond of the Borough of Bellefonte, and for other purposes.

SECT. 1. Be it *ordained* and *enacted* by the Town Council of the Borough of Bellefonte, in Council assembled, *and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That a sum of money, not exceeding seven hundred and fifty dollars, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of defraying the expences which now have, or hereafter may accrue, in bringing the WATER from the Water house to the public square, in the said borough; and in defraying the necessary expence of other reperations and improvements, requisite for supplying the Inhabitants with a constant supply of water; in pursuance of an ordinance passed the 2nd day of November A. D. 1818.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid*, That in pursuance of the said ordinance, and to carry the same into operation in part, a sum of money be raised forthwith, or as soon as the same can be legally collected to be laid and apportioned upon all the real property situated in the said Borough, which by its situation will derive benefit from the said water, and which shall be adjusted and apportioned according to the value, and relative situation, of the said property: provided that such sum shall not for the present year, exceed five hundred and thirty dollars; and provided that the person or persons in possession of said property, for the time being, shall be charged for the sum at which the property he, or she possesses, is rated; which if tenants, they may recover from the landlord, or owner of the said property or real estate, except where a contract exists between the parties that the tenant shall pay this particular charge, without recourse to the landlord, or owner of the said real estate.

SECT. 3 *Be it further enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid*, That the Chief Burgess be and is hereby empowered and enjoined, to contract for as many cast Iron pipes as shall be found necessary to convey the said water from the water house to the resevoir on the summit of the Academy hill; to be laid down and the joints well secured, so that the said pipes shall not leak any of the water in its passage through said pipes; all which to be done and warranted by the person or persons contracting to frnish said pipes: provided the sum to be paid for said pipes, their laying and securing as aforesaid, shall not exceed the sum of three hundred and sixteen dollars, and provided that not more than one hundred dollars thereof, shall be paid on or before the first day of October next, and the residue in two equal yearly payments; the last of which is not to be paid in less than twenty-four months from the said first day of October next, without interest.

ENACTED and passed into an ordinance at the court house in the said borough, the 23d day of August A. D. 1819.

By order of the Council,

Wm. Petrikin,
President.

ATTEST,

James Petrikin, *Clerk.*

LOOK HERE!!!

THOSE persons who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, for upwards of one year, are requested to come forward and discharge the same immediately, or payment will be enforced by compulsitory measures—this may be relied on.

James M'Gee.

Bellefonte, September 8th 1819.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE Subscriber will either sell, or rent, a

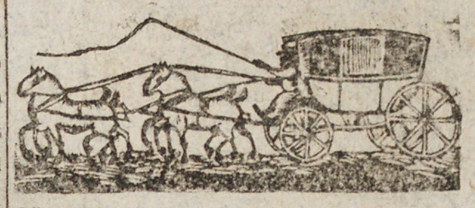
Lot of Ground,

containing about 16 acres—5 or 6 of which is good meadow; situated about eight miles from Milesburg, in Howard Township, adjoining the Baldeagle creek and on the road leading to the Big island. There are on the premises, a good dwelling-house, and a small barn. It is an excellent situation for a TAVERN, or STORE. For terms apply to the Subscriber, on the premises.

JACOB BAKER.

August 25, 1819.

Summer Arrangement.



Northumberland & Bellefonte Mail Stage.

THIS Stage will in future leave the house of John Shriner, in the town of Northumberland, every Friday morning at 5 o'clock, breakfast at L. B. Stoughton's, Derrstown—arrive at Jacob Maize's in Mifflinsburg or Youngmanstown, in time for dinner—be at Henry Roush's about four o'clock, P. M. and arrive at W. T. Brown's Aaronsburg, at six, P. M.—Leave Aaronsburg at 7 o'clock, on Saturday morning—get to Earlysburg, in time for dinner, and arrive at John Rankin's, Bellefonte, at four o'clock, P. M.——Returning—it will leave John Rankin's, Bellefonte, every Monday morning at 5 o'clock—breakfast at Earlysburg—arrive at Aaronsburg in time for dinner, and be at Roush's by six o'clock P. M.—Leave Roush's on Thursday morning at 4 o'clock—breakfast at Maize's, in Youngmanstown—be at Stoughton's in time to dine, and arrive at Northumberland at four o'clock P. M.

N. B. 14lbs of baggage allowed to each passenger, all above that weight to be accounted for.

All baggage at the risk of the owner.

June 7, 1819

$200 REWARD

WILL be paid by the General Post Office department, together with the necessary costs, to any person who may be successful in detecting the person who purloined from the mail, a letter put into the Post Office at Bellefonte, Centre County, on the 2nd day of May last, directed to Mrs. Abigail Potts, Pottsgrove, Montgomery County, containing three notes of $100 each, of the Bank of the United States, payable at the Branch in Pittsburg, all dated 2d of October 1817, two of them Letter C, No. 241 266 and one Letter D No. 266; which letter has never reached its destination. Any information on the subject may be communicated to the subscriber in Bellefonte, Centre County.

Joseph Miles.

August 3, 1819.

Editors of Newspapers, friendly to the detection of villany, are requested to insert the above.

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

POETRY.

RETIREMENT.

Oh had we some bright little isle of our own,
In a blue summer ocean, far off and alone,
Where a leaf never dies in the still blooming bowers,
And the bee banquets thro' a whole year of flowers.
Where the sun loves to pause,
With so fond a delay,
That the night only draws,
A thin veil o'er the day.
Where simply to feel that we breath that we live,
Is worth the best joy that life elsewhere can give,
There with souls ever ardent and pure as the clime,
We should love as they loved in the first golden time,
The glow of the sunshine, the balm of the air,
Would steal to our hearts, and make all summer there.
With affection as free,
From decline as the bowers,
And with hope like the bee,
Living always on flowers.
Our life should resemble a long day of light,
And our death come slowly, and as the night.

CROSS READING.

Wanted one or two good journeymen—to the business of making bank stock. Fifty dollars reward—ranaway on the night of the 27th inst. from the subscriber living at Charleston—an elegant bookcase filled with—candidates for the office of sheriff.

New tavern, sign of two good journeymen tanners. The public are informed that this tavern, under the care and management of—official documents from Chili—will be constantly supplied with the best assortment of brass dog collars and vegetable soap.

Strayed away from the subscriber, on Monday morning last—the lumber business—with black eyes, round smooth face, square shoulders and a little bowlegged. He had on when he eloped—a great quantity of first rate shingles, boards, rails, &c. —Whoever will apprehend and secure him in any way, so that I may get him again shall receive—a pair of large globes elegantly mounted on—two negro boys—with a mariner's compass exhibiting all the newly discovered—copper and brass kettles, of every description, and stills of all sizes, not laid down in any former edition.

For sale or rent and immediate possession given—affairs with the Indians in Georgia, who—recently swallowed (under more favorable circumstances than heretofore) about two thousand feet of salt works, which works were considered a great curiosity, and have been honored with the presence of the sea serpent, with its head about a foot above the water.

Died, on Saturday last, after a short illness, which she bore with great fortitude—an anecdote of the habeus corpus act. On Saturday evening the corpse was removed and solemnly interred in—a large green cheese.

It is currently reported that her royal highness has been delivered of—a curious circumstance—with a white star on its forehead.

Paris June 7th.—This morning lord Wellington had a particular audience with a stray colt that came to the house of the subscriber, living in Earl township, Lancaster county. After the audience his lordship dined with a candidate for the sheriff's office for the county of Lancaster to whom he gave every assurance of the patronage of the city of London.

In defending the rights of his country this highminded soldier met—a sort of half Indian magistrate, who threatened to send him to jail for making such an astonishing progress in knowledge.

A love of liberty is zealously inculcated among the inhabitants of—the New York state prison.

Under existing circumstances and with these impressions, the directors of the bank think it a duty which they owe to the community to pass counterfeit notes.

Lan Journ

TO SETTLERS.

100,000 Acres of Land.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on the most moderate terms, about ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES OF

LAND,

of an excellent quality, in the Counties of Indiana, Jefferson, and Armstrong.—Being part of the Holland Land tract, and situated on and adjoining Redbank, and other navigable streams; and free from all incumberance whatever, on which there is a large settlement of German Dunkers and others.

The settlement is rapidly increasing, not excelled by any other in the State, the Land and roads are good, and there are erected on the premises several mills. Payments to be made in eight equal annual installments. Apply to

Charles C. Gaskill.

Mahoning, Indiana, June 19, 1819.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY, on Saturday the 7th instant, an apprentice to the Carpenter trade, named

George Gill.

He is about 17 years of age, and had on and took with him, a roram hat half worn, a pair of fine shoes, two pair of striped tow linen overalls, and sundry other articles of clothing. The above reward will be given to any person who will bring him back to the subscriber living at Mount Pleasant, Becaria township, Clearfield county, but no charges or thanks.

James Fulton.

August 11, 1819.

STRAYS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, Boggs township, Centre county, on the 20th day of June last, two large red and white

OXEN,

and a small black

COW

with a bell on. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Wm. Ammerman.

August 11, 1819.

STRAY MARE.

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, living in Haines township, Centre county, on or about the last of June, a

BROWN MARE,

about 15 hands high, blind of an eye, a small star in the forehead. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

PETER SMITH,
Forks.

August 2, 1819.

W. WARD,

TOBACCONIST,

INFORMS the public and those disposed to favor him with their custom, that having received a supply of Tobacco from Pittsburgh, he intends keeping constantly on hand a quantity of the best

SEGARS.

He apologizes to those Merchants who so generously aided him when he first established, and who have been disappointed in their expectations—Not being being acquainted with the market from whence he was supplied with tobacco, he neglected to send for a supply in season, and by this means has not been enabled to supply them as usual. He assures them however that in future, no such neglect shall take place. All orders from country Merchants and others shall be punctually attended to, and gratefully acknowledged.

Bellefonte July 26, 1819.

NOTICE.

THE Laws of Pennsylvania, passed last Session, and the Journals of the Legislature, also a few copies of Purdon's digest which are to be distributed to those Justices of the peace who have not received Smith's Edition or Carey and Bioren's laws of Pennsylvania, either by themselves or their predecessors in office) are received at this Office, and are now ready for distribution to those entitled to receive them.

JOHN RANKIN, *Proth'y*

Bellefonte June 23d 1819.

TO THE PRINTERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

GENTLEMEN—

In presenting a list of new prices of types, some explanatory remarks may be necessary.

The former prices were fixed during a period in which the materials were dear, and not easily to be procured, and it is to be presumed that they had some claim to be considered moderate, as, in 1812, Type were more than three per cent lower in Philadelphia, than in London; and no advance was made on those prices during the late war, although existing circumstances would have justified the measure. It was considered that an advance would be an actual loss to the printers, as the competition in the printing business had, before that period, arrived at such a point, that the public were supplied with printing at nearly the mimimum; and also that it was probable the prices of types would continue some time after the return of peace and recompence for any advantage that was given up. This has taken place.

For some time past, types have been lowered in value, but not in price. They have been sold on long, and frequently uncertain credit, which produces to the seller, all the effects of reduction of price, whilst to the printer who pays, it is of comparative little benefit: All the advantage is in favor of those who promise, but do not perform, as in truth they get the types for nothing, and the solvent printers pay for them. Another objection to this mode of reducing this price is, that it absorbs the seller's funds, and, no matter how industrious or frugal he may be, subjects him to all the inconvenienees of poverty.

Men who possess talents, economy, industry and honor, will some times lack money. The characters who have just claims to those attributes, will rarely be at a loss for friends, and will enter on business with a more favorable prospect of success, when assisted by a moderate, than an extended credit, which is equally within the reach of a rival, who, with an ardent disposition for speculation and adventure, may have but doubtful claims to reputation or prudence.

In order to leave no ground for complaint, it is to be understood that all purchasers since the first of April, who comply with the new terms, will be entitled to benefit by the new prices.

Presuming on the long intimacy which has subsisted between you, gentlemen, and this establishment, I request you will give this an insertion in your papers.

Yours respectfully,

James Ronaldson.

Cedar near Tenth street,
Philadelphia, May 1, 1819.

PRICES OF TYPES.

Pearl, per lb.	$ 1 75
Nonpareil	1 40
Minion	1 00
Brevier	76
Bourgeois	66
Long Primer	56
Small Pica	48
Pica	44
English	42
Great Primer & larger sizes	41
Scabbards and Quotations	40

Credit, 60, 90, and 120 days.

Old types received in exchange at $ 16 per 112 lb.

Information Wanted.

At the time of Gen. St. Clair's defeat, about 28 years ago, the subscriber was taken prisoner by the Indians, and thereby seperated from her kindred, of whom she has not heard since. She was the daughter of JAMES STONE by his second wife—was born in Bucks county Pennsylvania. Her father removed from thence to Little Whitely Creek, about 3 miles from its confluence with the Monongahela river, where he died. At this place her half brother *Elias Stone*, (who married Miss *Betsy Baldwin*) then lived; who had a sister living about forty miles above at a place called the Forks of Cheat. At little Whitely creek her mother was married to Mr. PETER WALDEN, who removed with his family to Post St. Vincent, on the Wabash river, where he was killed by the natives. Here she was married to Mr. JAS. FULLEN, (who she believes was killed,) and her mother to Mr. LEWIS SURVEYOR. One of her sisters (Margaret Stone) married a Mr. *Walbuff*—the other (Betsey) a Mr. *Smith*. She had three brothers, James, Samuel and John Stone. After eleven months cruel treatment by the savages, she was ransomed by a benevolent Frenchman of Detroit, who was then trading among the Indians.

If any person can give information of her connections, they will confer a favor by addressing a letter to her by mail.

SALLY (OR SARAH) GEARHART.
Elmira, Tioga Co. N. Y. June 1819.

*** Editors will please notice the above.

Proposals

FOR carrying the United States Mail, on the following Post road, will be received at the General Post Office, until the 2d day of October next.

From Bellefonte by Philipsburgh, Clearfield, Reedsboro', Anderson's Creek, Sandy Lick Forks, Jefferson and Toby's Creek, to Venango or Franklin c. h. once a week, 131 miles.

Leave Bellefonte every Sunday at 2 *p m* and arrive at Franklin the next Wednesday by 7 *p m*

Leave Franklin every Thursday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Bellefonte the next Sunday at 10 *a m.*

PRINTING

Handbills, Cards, Magistrates' Blanks Deeds, Bonds, &c. neatly printed, at the shortest notice, at this office.